# WIRE STRIKE IMMINENT.

Local Telegraphers Expect Instructions from San Francisco.

The strike feeling among the members of Local No. 16 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union who were at the local headquarters, at No. 56 Pine street, yesterday seemed to be increasing. A number of messages were received by the local executive committee, which had a prolonged meeting, after which the following official statement, authorized by the executive committee, was issued by President Joseph F.

The telegraph situation is extremely critical at this time. President Robert C. Clowry of the Western Union Telegraph Company issued a statement on July 3, in which he said that the agreement entered into with Labor Commissioner Neill would be curried out by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

The same afternoon I sent one of the discharged employes to see Superintendent E. M. Mulford, at No. 185 Broadway, with a copy of the public statement made by President Clowry. He told this man that he would not put him back to work unless he severed his connection with Local No. 15, and he laughed heartly when he saw Colonel Clowry's statement. This has been the treatment Preceived by eight other discharged employes, including four women. The petty discrimination continues at the main office of the Western Union in this city, and our men and women feet has we continues at the main office of the Western Union in this city, and our men and women feel that we must take some action to protect our membership. We have secured over 30 per cent of the Operators in the Western Union offices throughout greater New York. I am in receipt of a long Cipher telegram from San Francisco, Commissioner Neill, with the executive committee, is on the ground and will nittend a mounter mass meetthe ground, and will attend a monster mass meet

a mass meeting to merrow if word is received from San Francisco to do so. We have excellent facilities in New York for reaching our men in a

Secretary McInerney of Local 16 was busy yesterday answering queries by members as to the latest news. A number of dispatches which came from members of the national comm

It was stated by the officers of the local that its present system of organization enables the members to be informed quickly of any order which may require immediate action. They stated that the local is divided into thirty-nine districts, each of which has a number of captains, who are responsible for a number of men bers and keep them informed of matters of in mediate importance. In case of a sudden strike order the captains only would have to be informed, and they in turn would instruct the members under their charge. The lists of districts and captains are revised when it is

None of the officers of the Western Union Company could be seen yesterday after the statement authorized by the executive co tee of the union was issued. It was stated at the main office of the Western Union Company that Superintendent Mulford was out of town and would not be back for a day or two. President Ahearn said last night:

We have not sought for trouble at any time, but it looks now as if, unless the meeting at San Francisco results in some satisfactory guarantee that the company will deal fairly with the men, the strike must take place. The situation is graver the strike must take place. The situation is graver how than it has been at any time since the trouble began. The company has said that the strike in San Francisco has not crippled the service there. The decision of the business men to attend our meeting in San Francisco arises from the fact that the service is so badly crippled that they want to have something done soon that will relieve the situation. It is a vital matter to the business later. It is a vital matter to the busine ests of the country to have the telegraph service in a normal condition.

San Francisco, July 13.—With the arrival last night of United States Labor Commissioner Charles P. Nelli, of Washington, and Vice-Presidents J. Konenkamp, M. J. Reldy and Joseph M. Sullivau, of the national executive committee of the Commercial Telegraphers Union, the re-sults of the bnal effort to prevent an extension of the telegraphers strike will be known probably to-morrow or Monday. Commissioner Nelli lost no time in getting in touch with the local situation, and last night held conferences in Oakland with representatives of both sides to

ANNUAL CONFERENCE AT SILVER BAY. Silver Bay, N. Y., July 13.-Repre Silver Bay, N. I., July 16.—Representatives of Sunday schools and missionary societies in Great Britain, Switzerland and the United States were present at an annual conference here to-day. Ad-dresses on missionary work were delivered by the Rev. J. H. Oidham, of Scotland; Dr. C. L. Thomp-son, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and Dr. S. Earl Taylor.

BALTIMORE BANK CASHIER GUILTY. Baltimore, July 13.—John W. H. Geiger, late cash-fer of the Canton National Bank, of this city, was found guilty this morning in the United States Court of abstracting and fraudulently using funds of the bank. There were forty-seven counts in the indictment. The case was given to the jury yesterday evening, and the deliberations of that body extended far into the night. Sontence was suspended pending a motion for a new trial.

BANK QUITS SEARCH FOR WALKER.

New Britain, Conn., July 13 (Special).—The search for William F. Walker, the defaulting cashier of a bank at New Britain, was abandoned to-day, when cfficials of the institution said they were convinced that it was fruitiess to continue to spend heavy cums in prosecuting the hunt for him. A resolution, which will be passed at the annual meeting of the stockholders, withdraws the committee which

has had charge of the search, with headquarters in New York City, for four months. Since Walker disappeared the bank has paid its guarterly dividend of 4 per cent and has increased its surplus by \$5,000.

# Keep Well

with Good Food

Proper selection of Food the sure way to get well and keep well. Use

# Grape=Nuts

A Mo. woman says:
"While getting over the grip and while my stomach was so irritable I could not eat anything without distress I found I could take a dish of Grape-Nuts with cream or good milk and feel built up like I had eaten a full meal and yet have none of the unpleasant effects of

indigestion. I wish people knew its worth.
"It seems to me trained nurses and physicians could use it to such good advantage. It is really the most nourishing and easily digested

food I ever tried."

Grape-Nuts food is now recommended by physicians all over the world. They know it contains the delicate particles of Phosphate of Potash obtained from the field grains. This is the element Nature combines with albumen of the food to build the soft gray substance in the nerve centres and brain in the human body. The effect is in some ways like a stimulant, but does not wear off, for it is a natural re-

building. Grape-Nuts can be made into a great many different and palatable dishes. As an illustra-tion: A most delicious mock pumpkin ple can be made from Grape-Nuts after the following recipe: Pour boiling water over ½ cup Grape-Nuts, let stand 10 minutes; add 2 eggs, 4 table-spoonfuls of sugar, 2 cups sweet milk, 3 teaspoons of ginger, I teaspoon mixed spices. Stir over slow fire until thoroughly boiled. Bake pie dough in deep pan. When done put in pre-pared Grape-Nuts, return to oven and brown. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's

# AWAIT ORDERS TO QUIT NEW LAWS IN TEXAS.

They Hit Brokers, Liquor, Negroes, Pistols and Passes.

Dallas, Tex., July 13.-With midnight last night a large number of state laws went into effect. Some of these laws follow: Permitting medical colleges to deal in human

Prohibiting cock fighting.

Making it a misdemeanor to drink liquor on

Prohibiting free passes or franks of any kind. Creating an 8-hour day for telescaphers and full train crews. Abolishing negro school trustees.

Requiring insurance companies to invest 75 per cent of their Texas earnings in the state. Taxing all who sell pistols 50 per cent of the coss earnings on all their business. Closing brokerage houses, exchanges and bucket shops by not permitting wire service to

Requiring ten days' notice on liquor license applications, thereby making saloons sell at their own risk for the next ten days,

# GERMAN VETERANS LIVING ABROAD.

#### New Citizenship Law Will Not Affect Them Adversely, Mr. Hunt Explains.

Washington, July 13.-Since the Civil War many veteran Union soldiers of German birth have drifted back to the mother country, where they are spending the declining days of their life in com-

perfureed over the new clizenship law, fearing the loss of their acquired naturalization, Inquiry at the State Department led to-day to a statement from Gaillard Hunt, chief of the citizenship bureau. He says that the complaints against the new law show a general misunderstanding of its intent and purpose. Mr. Hunt declared that no genuine American citizen—that is to say no person of native birth and no one are as a person of native birth and no one are second. say, no person of native birth and no one who acquired American citizenship with legitimate pure to become an actual citizen—need have any apprehension that he will suffer under the new

"It will separate the sheep from the goats," he said, "and the sheep will have better protection than ever before. The man that will have cause to fear the law is he who became naturalized in this country with the deliberate purpose of returning to the country of his origin to live and to engage in business permanently, and to secure thereby exemptions from military service and other liabilities of native citizenship."

by exemptions from military service and other lia-billides of native citizenship."

The invitation to Americans resident abroad to register periodically with the American consu-lates, Mr. Hunt pointed out, was simply a revival of one of the old consular regulations. The regis-tration was part of the legal evidence to show the intent of a person to retain his citizenship, and, while important, was not absolutely essential. Mr. Hunt suggested that neither the State Department nor the new law expatriated the man, who did that himself by his own affigurative act, and if he did.

number by his own affirmative act, and, if he did not intend to do so, he could easily prove the fact and retain his cifizenship.

The pensions of the old soldlers referred to, Mr. Hunt said, were not large, and, if the veteran had not the means to return to the United States to live, that fact would be taken under consideration honestly desired to retain his American

# NEW MEDAL FOR BRAVE FIREMEN.

#### Gift of H. P. Wertheim Makes the Seventh That Will Be Awarded Annually.

A new medal to be awarded to firemen for brav-ry was received by Fire Commissioner Lantry esterday from Henri P. Werthelm, the banker, of

No. 2 East 67th street, who says he hopes that other citizens will give similar awards for meritorious conduct in the fire service.

The medal was made by Tiffany and is of solid gold, inscribed: "The Werthelm Medal, to be awarded for heroism." On the reverse side there is space for the nearest of the contribute of the service. awarded for herolsm." On the reverse side there is space for the name of the recipient.

There are now seven gold medals to be awarded annually in the Fire Department. The first medal was given by John Stephenson, who established a fund of \$250 in 1867. The Bennett medal was given by James Gordon Bennett in 1869, when he established a fund of \$1.50 for the purpose. James Lee Baron Johnson gave \$2.600 in 1897. Emily N. Trevor and Mary C. Warren, in 1897, gave a joint fund of \$2.000, the interest to be used annually for a medal. The sixth medal was given by Mrs. Strong, wife of former Mayor Strong, and the seventh medal is given from a fund subscribed by Brocklyn citizens.

## TWO SONS OF MINISTER DROWN.

#### Another Boy Barely Escapes With Life After Lake Erie Accident.

Derby, N. Y. July 13.—The oldest and the youngest sons of the Rev. A. Emil Dahlman, pastor of Zion Reformed Evangelical Church of Buffalo, were drowned in Lake Eria, off Angola, yesterday, and another son who was sailing with them had a narrow escape from death. The bodies have not yet been recovered. The drowning occurred about three miles out from the shore, when the sailboat three miles out from the shore, when the sailboat ecupied by the boys capsized owing to a heavy sen

nd strong wind.

According to the story of the survivor the boys who could all swim, managed to reach the side of the boat and hold on until two of them became retain his hold until the boat drifted to the was rescued by a man who happened to

## INQUIRY BEGUN AT SALT LAKE.

#### Investigating Criminal Proceedings in Interior Department Affairs.

Washington, July 13.—The investigation decided on by the departments of the Interior and Justice in regard to the status of criminal proceedings in the country involving inte-rior Department affairs was begun to-day in Sait Lake City, Utah. The investigation is being made by three experts—an examiner from the Attorney General's office, the attorney in the district in which the suits were filed, and a special agent of the General Land Office. The inquiry at Sait Lake is intended to be a test, and the result there will determine whether future investigations shall will determine whether future investigations shall be made in the field or in the department offices here in Washington. The investigators are di-rected to make one of three recommendations in each case—first, as to whether the case shall be dismissed as of no importance; second, whether it shall be prosecuted, and, third, as to whether fur-ther investigation shall be made as to what final disposition shall be made of it. There are many old cases, involving irregularities of one kind and another, nending in the courts throughout the pubanother, pending in the courts throughout the pub ic land states, and the present investigation is intended to clear the docket. It is expected that the commission will be able to report on the Utah situation some time next week, and its report will determine the nature of future proceedings.

## ATTEMPTS SUICIDE IN STATION.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 13.-Lysander Smith, acting ity editor of "The Binghamton Herald," who represented that paper at the triennial conclave of the Knights Templar, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat in the Delaware & Hudson Railroad station after attending a dinner given to the newspaper men. He was taken to the Saratoga Hospital, where it was said to-day that ould recover. No cause for his act is known

## START EAST WITH PAUL KELLY.

San Francisco, July 13.—Lieutenants Barry and Castlemann, of the New York Police Department, left here this morning with Paul Kelly, the motor-man wanted in New York on a charge of man-slaughter in connection with the wrecking of a Ninth avenue elevated train in 1905, causing the death of twelve persons and injuries to sixty-five

## LONGSHOREMEN RE-ELECT KEEFE.

Detroit, July 13.—Daniel J. Keefe, of this city, was re-elected to-day president of the International Longshoremen, Marine and Transport Workers' Association, which has been in convention here for the last week. He had only one competitor, Thomas Harrison, of New Orleans, who was defeated by a heavy majority. Thomas V. O'Connor, of Buffalo, was elected first vice-president, and W. E. Fuller, of Chicago, second vice-president.

## EX-SENATOR COGGESHALL ILL.

Rome, N. Y., July 12.—Ex-Senator Henry J. Cog-geshall, of Sangerfield, is seriously ill, and it is not believed that he can recover. He is unconscious most of the time. His sons from Indian Territory and Washington have come here in response to summons. A month or more ago Senator Cog-geshall suffered a severe attack of pneumonis, and this has been followed by general genemia.

# LIVELY DAY AT BOISE.

# PERJURY CHARGE MADE.

#### Developments in Rebuttal Testimony at Haywood Trial.

Boise, Idaho, July 13 .- Startling developments came to-day in the trial of William Haywood for the murder of Frank Steunenberg when the state began its rebuttal evidence. One witness confessed to taking part in a labor riot resulting in the death of two men. The record of conviction for murder in the second degree of witness for the defence was introduced, and the proof of another having been sent to the insane asylum on the information of his neighors was offered. Its admissibility was argued. and the decision of the court will be handed down on Monday morning. Finally, shortly lown on Monday morning. after court adjourned for the day, information was sworn to and a warrant for perjury was Issued in a magistrate's court against Dr. I. L. McGee, a physician of Wallace, Idaho, who was te of the witnesses for the defence. Sheriff W. Bailey, of Shoshone County, who swere

the information against McGee, left Bolse for Wallace to-night to arrest McGee. A crowded courtroom sprang to strained at-tention at the close of the second session of the trial to-day, when William Dewey, a witness in rebuttal for the state, confessed to active, armed participation in the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan concentrators at Wardner on April 29, 1899, when two men were killed in a riot of a thousand men. Harry Orchard began his series of crimes at Wardner, where, he said, he lighted one of the fuses that started the ex-plosion, and he swere that William F. Davis, known among his fellows as "Big Bill" Davis

Witnesses for the defence have sworn Orchard was not at Wardner on April 29, 1899. Davis himself has sworn that he was els and positively denied any connection with the crime, for complicity in which Paul Corcoran was tried and convicted and some dozen men, including Davis himself, were indicted. Davis on the stand admitted that he went into hiding mmediately after the rioting.

Dewey swore to-day that not only did "Big

Bill" accompany the mob to Wardner, but that he served out guns, rifles and ammunition to the union men gathered in the union hall at Burke before they went to Wardner, and was one of the leaders of the column that advanced on the concentrator before the work of destruction began. Eight years have elapsed since that day of rioting, the consequences of which were the calling out of United States troops at the request of Governor Steunenberg, the estab-lishment of the first military "bull pen" and the laying of the foundation, according to the pros-ecution, for the animus on the part of the Western Federation of Miners against Steunenberg, resulting in his assassination by Orchard n 1905. Since that time no witness, except Orchard, has been found to tell the story or in criminate himself until this afternoon, when Dewey, now a resident of Colorado, made his

With downcast eyes and fingers nervously picking at the braiding around the rim of a gray sombrero, Dewey told it all. He was requested repeatedly to raise his voice, and, with a glance at counsel, compiled, only to sink back to almost inaudible tones. Under the procation of a sneering cross-examination by F. F Richardson Dewey railled and even became combatative; but throughout the recital he gave evidence of remorse. Under the same cross-exmination Dewey told why he had come to Bolse o confess after eight years of silence. He had been a miner in Colorado for seven years, he sadi, and had even risen to be elected a town

was given you before you decided to make the confession of crime? What reward will you re-What induced you to make this statement now after all these years?" were some of

Richardson's questions. "None," was the laconic reply to the first two questions; but to the last one the witness anwered, "I read Orchard's confession."
"You saw how well he was treated here and

decided to get a little of it?" sneered Richard-

"It was nothing of that kind," responded Dewey, quictly, "I thought I ought to help along with the doing of justice."

Dewey left the stand a few minutes before the regular hour of adjournment. He is a tall,

oose jointed man with deep set eyes and a large Roman nose, dogged and determined in manner but with a sense of humor that came out occa-sionally while he was on the stand. Mr. Hawey, who is conducting the rebuttal esmination, blunt and straightforward himself, xdoes not spare one of his own witnesses any more than these of the other side. When Dewey dropped his voice at one period of the eamination by the prosecution, he was chewing a quili toothpick and leaning back in his chair. Hawley broke in and shouted: "Speak up, Mr. Dewey; take that

toothpick out of your mouth and sit up."
"All right," said Dewey, straightening himself in the chair, "but I would like to have a It was given to him by one of Haywood's

Dr. McGee, against whom a warrant for perssued this afternoon, is a wealthy resident of Wallace. At one time he kept a hospital there. In his testimony for the defense he swore that Orchard was in Wallace in August and July of 1904. It was at this time, the state asserts, and Orchard himself says, that Orchard was in Denver planning the Bradley murder One of the witnesses to-day swore that Orchard was at his hotel in Denver in July or August, 1904. McGee was also one of the witnesses who swere that Orchard was at Mulian on the day of the epiosion at the Bunker Hill and Sullivar

Ten witnesses in rebuttal were examined to-lay. Most of them were called to disprove statements as to Orchard's movements in North Idaho and as to the disposal of his interests in the Hercules mine. One of the most interesting witnesses was August Paulson, once a poor miner partner of Orchard in the Hercules mine He retained his interest in the Hercules for five years, until the mine became one of the best properties in the country, and he is now wealthy Orchard swore that he planned to kidnap Paul son's children and extort a ransom of \$30,000 The coup did not come off. Paulson was called at this time to show that Orchard disposed of his interest in the mine some time before he left Idaho. Paulson will be recalled later.

Counsel for the state expect to finish the re-buttal by Tuesday evening or Wednesday, at

# DETAILS OF THE TRIAL.

#### Defence Surprises State by Suddenly Closing Case.

Boise, July 13.-With the opening of court in the Haywood trial to-day Mr. Richardson sprung a decided sensation by announcing that the defence rested. At adjournment yesterday afternoon Mr. Darrow had announced that a powder expert would be put on the stand to-day to testify in regard to the Bradley explosion in San Francisco. The change of plans took the state entirely by surprise, and was some delay in beginning the case in rebuttal.

"We did not expect this," declared Mr. Hawley leading counsel for the state, "and our witnesses were not told to be here at this early hour." John C. Rice was the first witness recalled to the John C. Rice was the first witness recalled to the stand. He testified that in November, 1905, Orchard did not wear a mustache. This was in contradiction of one of the witnesses for the defence who swore he heard Orchard make threats against Steunenberg describing Orchard as a second

swore he heard Orchard make threats against Steunenberg, describing Orchard as a man with a large mustache.

The next witness was "Dan" Gainey, of Walla Walla. Gainey lost both his feet in the Independence station explosion. He lived in the Cœur d'Alenes in 1898 and 1899, and roomed a part of the time with Orchard. Gainey said that Dominick Flynn—who testified he was playing poker with Orchard on April 19, 1899, the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion—had told him in a conversation that he had not seen Orchard since February, 1899.

February, 1899.
Cross-examined by Richardson, he said he had no present business.
"When did you go out of business?"
"After I was dynamited at Victor."

wanted to come here and testify?"
"No, sir."
"You know it was Orchard who says he blew ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

"I have written to him several times." "That's all."

R. E. Grimshaw, of Deadwood, S. D., was introduced by the state to identify a prison record showing that in 1850 John M. O'Neil, at present and for many years editor of "The Miner's Magazine," was in the Dakota penitentiary. The defence objected on the ground that this was not proper rebuttal or impeachment. O'Neil's attention not being called to the matter when he was on the stand. To allow the citation of authorities the witness was temporarily withdrawn.

witness was temporarily withdrawn.
In contradiction of John D. Elliott, the old soldier, who said he heard Orchard make threats against Governor Steunenberg while on a train, the state introduced several railway officials who duced records showing that the trains on which out said he and Orchard travelled did not make connections which Elliott had described as a t of the journey. Elliott testifled for the depart of the journey. Elliott testified for the defence that he travelled from Welser, Idaho, to Bolse about November 28 or 29, 1965. The state called J. P. Stephenson, a hotel clerk, of Salt Lake City, to-day to testify that Orchard arrived at the the deliver of the could find Orchard's name en-tered in the books only on November 25, 1895, and remained there three weeks. When asked to produce records the witness said he could find Orchard's name en-tered in the books only on November 25, 1t was the man's custom to pay for his room nightly in ad-

vance.

J. H. Moser, proprietor of the Kettle Block rooming house in Denver, testified that Harry Orchard, under the name of Dempsey, stayed with him for two weeks late in July or August, 1904. Pr. McGee, a witness for the defence, testified several weeks ago that he saw Orchard in the Cœur d'Alenes at this time.

On cross-examination he said he kept no record of guests and did not remember the names of any other transfert guests in the summer of 1904. He had been requested to come to Bolse by a Pinker.

HERCULES MINE OWNER CALLED. Interest in the rebuttal case was quickened ma Interest in the rebuttal case was quickened materially by the calling of August Paulson, of Wallace, Idaho, one of the owners of the Hercules mine, in which Orchard once held a one-sixteenth interest. There was a long argument between counsel as to the ability of the witness to tell when Orchard ceased to exercise any control in the mine. Paulson said he could not remember the exact dates, but that as early as the spring of 1898 Orchard had nothing further to do with the property, his interest being succeeded by "Dan" property, his interest being succeeded by "Dan" ardoner, now wealthy from the production of the

motive against Steunenberg because of the loss of this property when he was driven out of the country at the time of the 1839 troubles. The state

makes the allegation that Orchard sold out his in-terest a year or so before the trouble.

The deed by which Orchard transferred his in-terest in the Hercules mine to Cardoner was admit-ted in evidence over the protest of the defence. It bore the date of March 7, 1898. Paulson was cross-examined only briefly, and

left the stand as the luncheon adjournment was At the opening of the afternoon session Judge Wood announced that he would admit evidence offered by the state in rebuttal to show a conviction for manulaughter of John M. O'Neil, the editor of The Miners' Magazine," and who was a witness

for the defence.

The jury was kept out of the courtroom while the argument as to the admissibility of O'Neil's conviction was in progress. There was also an extended debate on the admissibility of the papers committing John D. Elliott, a witness for the defence, to the insane asylum. The attorneys for the defence argued that the witness had admitted that he had been committed and that the papers of commitment were therefore immaterial. Judge Wood, and he would not have the greating the pression. of commitment were therefore immaterial. Judge Wood said he would not pass upon the question until Menday morning.

After the jury had returned, Mr. Hawley read the papers in the O'Neil case. O'Neil was charged with the killing of Daniel Falvey, and upon being convicted of manslaughter in the second degree was sentenced to one year and six months in the penitentiary.

of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosions, the state

WAS IN THE ONLY SALOON OPEN. There was only one saloon open, and he was n it. On cross-examination Hale said he was lownfown only about ten minutes.

Davis also stated when on the stand for the efence that he did not go to Wardner the day of he Bunker Hill explosion, and knew nothing about it.

Following Hale, the state called William Dewey, a miner in the Vindicator mine, at Cripple Creek. Dewey said he was in Gem. Idaho, and started for Wardner. At that time he was a member of the Western Federation of Miners. He attended the meeting the morning of the explosion, and saw Davis there.

"What was he doing that attracted your effect.

That was he doing that attracted your atten-7' asked Mr. Hawley.

He was handing out guns and ammunition from e stage of the union hall," said Dewey. Did you get a gun."

Yes sir, Davis gave me one." "Did Davis go with you and the others to Ward-Too he go to the Bunker Hill and Sullivan

You saw him there?" Did you see him at Wardner after the ex-

The witness said Davis was in the rush on the The witness said Davis was in the rush on the mill when two men were killed.

On cross-examination bewey said the meeting at Gem was not confined to the members of the union, but was open to the general public. He could remember only the names of two men besides himself and "Big Bill" Davis who were at the meeting or on the train. One fellow was named Shake

RICHARDSON IS FACETIOUS

'Was Bacon anywhere around?" asked Mr. Rich

ardson.
"I did not know him," replied the witness,
"Is Shokespeare dead?"
"I don't know."
Richardson asked if there was not another big
fellow in Gem known as "Big Bill" Davis and
who afterward took the name of Goldensmith and
was elected to the Legislature.
"I know Goldensmith, but I never heard him called
Davis. He was about six feet tall and very
siender."

Dewey said he remained in the Cœur d'Alenes Dewey said he remained in the Cour d'Alones several months after the Bunker Hill explosion. He was never arrested or put in the "bullpen." When the strike was called in Cripple Creek he elescried the union. He was closely questioned by Richardson as to how he came to appear as a wir-ress. He said he was told to so to the Finkerton office in Denver. He did so and received \$50. Dewey said he was at one time town marshal of Tripole Creek.

Dewey said he was at one time town hards. Cripple Creek

Mr Richardson returned to the trip of the mobto Wardner and asked Dewey to give more names.
He said he remembered a man named "Paddy"
Burke, who he said, carried a Springfield rifle with
a bayonet on it. Urged still further to give the
names of persone with him on the return trip,
Dewey hesitated a long while, and finally said he
could not remember any of them.
"Well, who do you think were there?" demanded
Richardson.

Well, who do you may be a self-self of the Frisco mine and read it over, and I'll tell you that I think every one of them was there."

"Have you been promised any immunity for tell-ing what you know about this matter?"

"Did you see Orchard on the train that day?"
"I don't know Orchard."
"What made you decide to tell what you know?"
"I saw Orchard's confession." "I saw Orchard's confession."
"And after knowing the way he has greated you you thought it would be a good thing for you to come and do likewise."

"I never thought of that."
"The way's examination was finished, court

a Dewey's examination was finished, court rued until Monday.

GOAT "DAIRY" FOR CITY'S MILK.

#### Buffalo Man Talks of Acquiring Long Island Farm and Raising Animals.

Goats bred on Long Island may become an important factor in the production of milk for this city. W. Sheldon Bull, of Buffalo, the only American member of the British Goat Society, says the island has ideal places for a goat farm. "In this country," said Mr. Bull, "only two or three men have tried to treat the goat scientifically, but when the start is once made there will be a great opportunity for a coat farm.

great opportunity for a goat farm near New York. In England some of the nobility take as much interest in the goat fairs as they do in horse shows. Large prizes are offered, and the competition is lively. There is no reason why similar interest should not be cultivated here."

Flynn—who testified he was playing power with orchard on April 19, 1899, the day of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan explosion—had told him in a conversation that he had not seen Orchard since February, 1899.

Cross-examined by Richardson, he said he had no present business.

"When did you go out of business?"

"After I was dynamited at Victor."

"After I was dynamited at Victor."

"It was because you were dynamited that you go could be a supposed by the Corporation Counsel Pendleton in his first week in office, just closed, made twenty-eight promotions, all involving increases of salaries. Joel J. Squier, of No. 53 St. Nicholas avenue, has been appointed an assistant at a salary of \$1,000 a year, and Lawrason Riggs, fr., of No. 46 East 29th street, has been appointed secretary to the Corporation Counsel at a salary of \$3,500 a year. Riggs succeeds David Ryan, resigned.

MR. PENDLETON INCREASES STAFF.

## "Yes." "But you have corresponded with Orchard since Remarkable Accuracy of Mortar Battery Fire.

[From The Tribene Bureau.] Washington, July 13. PLUNGING EXPLOSIVES EFFECTIVE .- Remarkable accuracy of fire has recently been developed with the mortars throwing explosive shells which form a part of the armament of most of the coast defences, being usually placed four in a battery with one or more such batteries at each fort. Formerly it was assumed that because of the high trajectory necessary they were not available for fire on a moving target, but recent target practice has demonstrated that a score of 30 per cent of hits can be attained, and, therefore, with a battery of four mortars, all fired simultaneously, as is the custom, one shot would be certain to be placed ef-fectively. An advantage of the mortar is that its accuracy increases with the length of range, which is the reverse of the conditions governing fire with the big coast defence guns. At ranges of 7,000, 8,000 and 9,000 vards the mortars make considerably better scores than the big guns, the accuracy of which disclarates of which diminishes at such long range. The present type of mortar is eleven or twelve feet long and twelve-calibre (one foot), and fires a 1,000-pound projectile of either the explosive shell or the torpedo type. Its plunging fire would reach an attacking warship's most vulnerable points where little or no armor protection has been pro-

FORTIFICATIONS AUXILIARIES.—An impor-tant test will shortly take place at Fort Wads-worth. New York Harbor, with four different range finders. This test was to have begun on July 1 at Fort Monroe, but the conditions at the New York post are better, and the trial will be con-ducted there used the observation of the artillers. ducted there under the observation of the artiller board from Fort Monroe. It is hoped to find a range finder which may be used at coast forts as a means of promoting the accuracy of heavy gur fire. The four types to be tested are the inven-tions of army officers. About \$100,000 will be expended by the government this year in the pu-chase of instruments of the type recommended f adoption as a result of the test at Wadsworth.

FUEL FOR ARMY TRANSPORTS.—Quarter master General Aleshire has taken up the project of the development of the coal mines in Batan a source of supply of fuel for the army transports. A coal mine expert less been employed, a new diamond drill machine has been purchased and a mining party will be sent out to prosecute the work. ORDERS ISSUED .- The following orders have

First Lieutenant JOHN B. W. COREY, 5th Field Artiflery, to Jamestown, July 20, temporary duty tillery, to Jamestown, Ally 20, temporary duty with Battery D. 3d Field Artillery st Lieutenants JOHN J. KINGMAN and HENRY H. ROBERT, corps of engineers, from Washing-ton Barracks to Philippines August I, duty under Lieutenant Colonel JOHN MILLIS, corps of en-

Lieutenant WILLIAM B. WALLACE, 20th In fantry, to Presidio of Monterey, duty with Pacific competition.

Lieutenant JOHN F CLAPHAM, 5th Infantry to Fort Niagara, duty with Atlantic competition

Rear Admiral U SEBREE. Commander H PHELPS,
Medical Director W. A M'CLURG and Naval
Constructor E F EGGERT. commissioned.
Lieutenant Commander F W KELLOGG, detached
the Scorpion, home and wait orders.
Lieutenant Commander C M FAHS, detached Third
Lighthouse District, Tempkinsville; to command
the Scorpion

the Scorpion.

iterant Commander C. M. STONE, detached naval war college, to duty as inspector in charge Four-teenth Lighthouse District, Cincinnati, iterant Commander H. F. BRYAN, detached office of naval intelligence, Washington, September 1: to naval academy tenant B A ARERNATHY detached the Indiana

home and await orders.

Ensign B. C. DENT, retired, temporary duty in charge branch hydrographic office, New York, thence

Surgeon F W F WIEBER, detached naval hospital, Fensacola; to command naval hospital, Canaca, gust S

Assistant Surgeon G H MCONNON, resignation accepted, to take effect August I

Assistant Surgeon C G ALDERMAN appointed.

Acting Assistant Surgeon R A CAMPHELL, detached Midway Islands; home and await orders.

Assistant Paymaster H I MCREA, resignation accepted to take effect September 30.

Naval Constructor H G GILLMOR, detached Bath Iron Works, July 25; to duty as superintending constructor, works Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, August 5, vice Naval Constructor R M WATT, to navy yard, Norfolk.

Civil Engineer U S G WHITE, detached Navy Department, August 1; to naval scademy.

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS—The following

MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS.-The following ents of vessels have been reported to the Navy Department:

only 11. The Fompey at Che-Foo.

Fily 12. The Tennessee and the Washington at Brest
the Fontiac and the Nina at Newport; the Leb
anon at Lambert Foint; the Arkansas, the Oism
pia, the Florida and the Nevada at New London.

SAILED. 12.—The Helena from Shanghal for Yangtze iver the Powhatan from navy yard, New York, or Newport, the Brutus, from Newport News or Boston, the Tritton, from Norfolk for Wash-igton, the Arkansas, from Newport for New Oxfore

13. The Wasp, from Wilmington, N C, for Norfolk, via Southport, N, C

# STUDIES AT ANNAPOLIS.

#### Several Changes Recommended by Naval Board Approved.

Washington, July 13.—Acting Secretary Newberry has approved certain features of the recommendations of the naval board charged with the duty of examining the curriculum of the Naval Academy with a view to its improvement. These include the combination of the department of seamanship and navigation with the addition of the study of law in that department: the combination of mathematics and mechanics and a revision of the textbooks; a modification of the course of rhetoric and a continuous course throughout the four years in French and Spanish, together with an in-crease in the time deveted to practical electricity. Recommendations of the board for a combination of the departments of English and modern languages and the creation of a de-partment of physical training are not approved. The board holds that the course of study in mathematics is well devised for the needs of the academy, and that too much time is not allotted to this department, but a complete revision of the textbooks is suggested by which the work of the midshipmen can be much sim-plified. As a whole, the board believes that the present course at Annapolis is well adapted to its purposes; it recognizes the fact that there are some points for criticism, but calls attention to the fact that conditions at the academy have materially changed in the last few o the lack of seagoing officers and their short

detail as instructors. The board thinks that the tour of duty of officers detailed as instructors should be made

e board thinks that the final graduation of midshipmen should be at the end of four years, or that they be examined for promotion to en-

sign after one year at sea, the examination to

## DEFECTS IN WARSHIPS.

#### Vessels Up to Best Standards of Their Time, Brownson Says.

Washington, July 13.-Regarding a series of spe cial articles in a service publication, which have been to some extent reproduced in the daily press, criticising adversely the battleships of the navy, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, acting Secretary of the Navy, to-day said, in substance:

"That there were defects in the Oregon class and the Kentucky and the Kearsarge is well known; in the Kentucky and the Kearsarge is well known: In fact, these defects were discovered before the completion of the ships; but the wonder is that there were so few defects considering that they were the first heavy battleships built in this country. Compared to the battleships of other nations designed and built at the same time, the Oregon class was conspicuously superior; in fact, that class was referred to by the leading British technical papers at the time as the "peerless" battleship, and the interior arrangement and other points were of special excellence.

'It is true that their armor was badly placed, but "It is true that their armor was badly placed, but that arose from the addition to the ships of a great amount of material, stores and machinery not included in the original design. It is also true that they lack balanced turrets, but when they were built there were no such turrets in any navy. Their could be known it would be eight-inch ammunition tubes also were not sufficiently protected. As to the criticism directed at

#### The Financial World.

Wall Street has had a hysteria week. Quota. tions have been rammed and jammed; and, according to current understanding, there has been no hope for anything. Why or wherefore has nowhere been explainable. It has pleased those who are most forceful in manipulation to press quotations downward, and it has been agreeable to those who are manipulatively foremost to make prices less and less acceptable, Thus at the end of the week we have declines In variety, representing the professional theory that there is no reason and no excuse for just

now bulling stocks. As to whether or not this professional theory is the right theory is doubtable. Pessimistic notions are based on the view that corporation earnings are from this time forward to be less and less; yet actual records are to the contrary. Instead of recession we have expansion-in practically every business quarter. Instead of difficulty, contraction and disturbance, net final results show betterment-and, still further betterment.

Of overwhelming importance is the authoritative report of the government on the growing grain crops. Conditions on July 1 foreshadowed a wheat harvest of 635,000,000 bushels, a reduction from last year's huge yield of 100,000,000 bushels. The indications on corn were for a yield of something over 2,500,000,000 bushels, comparing with a three billion harvest last year. It is well known that great improvement weather conditions has appeared since July 1. but even accepting the July 1 estimate it becomes certain that crop yield this year, so far as grains are concerned, is certain to be satisfactory. And strengthening the home position is the dubious condition of foreign harvest yield. Our principal competitors in the export business are sadly handicapped by poor results. Should there be no improvement from the July 1 figures it can be set down as positive that for every surplus bushel of grain which we can raise over and above domestic requirements there will he an eager foreign demand.

Thus continuing agricultural prosperity is assured-and such prosperity still remains the fundamental basis of all other prosperity in this country. A wealthy community of farmers contribute a buying power for manufactured products which compels commensurate industrial progression. No matter what the fads or fancies of the day may be these great fundamental facts must be assertive. It is a simple question of law and logic

Much caustic comment is heard in Wall Street

concerning Thomas W. Lawson. The fact is dwelt upon that he specifically advised purchases of Amalgamated Copper and St. Paul at a time when both stocks suffered in common with the rest of the market some reaction. But turned from abroad some fortnight ago and hegan his optimistic crusade the security market has distinctly improved. Despite reactions it is at a level now considerably higher than when he first began renewal of public utterances. The veriest tyro in Wall Street dealings knows that eaction up or down in any market is inevitable. What the judicious critic looks for is ultimate result. Certainly, up to date, those who have followed Thomas W. Lawson are in comfortable positions-the mean average of prices measurably lifted-and particularly in his favorite stocks. It is idle to sneer at Lawson because a particular stock or two may fluctuate downward in a general market flurry. No proof thereby is afforded of bad faith or poor judgment. That Mr. Lawson fully realizes this is apparent from the tenor of his recent brief publications. He maintains equipoise, is serenely confident of the outcome. It seems certain that he and his associates are in accord with the trend of American development-that they have seized the psychological moment and are not to be deterred from their campaign because of inconsequential interruption due to the puerility of Wall Street sentiment. Facts are facts, and whether asserted by Mr. Lawson or any other authority are bound to be influential. Old fogles may resent the Lawson methods, but they cannot controvert the essential justice of his con-

The metal situation has feverish discussion. Some fearful souls profess apprehension because icing copper companies have met the demands of the consumers to the extent of cut-Amphitrite ordered placed out of commission at ting the price of copper metal some 3 cents per pound. Best authorities agree that this is a timely though temporary concession. Electrolytic copper at 22 cents per pound is a profitable proposition. On an average of 2312 cents for the first six months of 1907 the Amalgamated Copper Company showed profits of over \$17 -000,000-equivalent to some millions more than its requirements for full eight per cent dividends for the entire year. There is nothing in this present cut of copper prices more than an ordinary trade measure, and so conservative an institution as Phelps, Dodge & Co. do not hesitate to-state their belief that this cut is the limit, and that curtailed production due to various causes will speedily result in better prices for the metal. One thing is certain, there is not the least abatement in consumptive demand for copper. All over the world-even in the remotest quarters-there is new building of electric plants for trolley and other service which can only be met by the supply of copper, for which there is no substitute. No matter how production may be stimulated in the Montana, the Cobalt and other copper fields, it can be asserted without question that it will be & long time before output overtakes demand. Securities representing real producing copper mines are safe investments.

> Incidental to the copper situation is clamot ous attack upon the Heinze interests in United Copper. Suits have been brought by its stockholders seeking for production of the company's books. There is nothing in this derogatory to Mr. Heinze. An examination of the United Copper's books would reveal simply extraordinary success and prosperity. In one instance alone Heinze's good fortune exceeds anything in his previous career-the purchase and development of the Ohio mine in Utah. Already in this mine s developed an actual mountain of coppe 1,000 feet long, 400 feet wide and 1,000 feet deep. The Ohio will produce 20,000,000 pounds of copper in 1908 and 40,000,000 pounds in 1909. And it will not be many years until its output will rival Anaconda or Calumet and Hecia, But little more than a year ago Mr. Heinze sold & portion of his Butte properties to the Amalgamated Copper Company, and since that sale he has developed in the Ohio alone much greater productive copper mines-far more valuable than those he disposed of in the settlement of the Montana copper war.

> The tone of yesterday's market indicates that the crowding pessimists of the Stock Exchange have overdone things. That prices are lower than intrinsic values warrant requires no ex planation-all sane observers understand that amply. All that Mr. Lawson has been insisting upon is likely very soon to have thorough going H. ALLAWAY. market confirmation.

> the large size of the ports in the turrets, this has been corrected in later designs by bringing the trunnions of the guns nearer to the front of the trunnions of the guns nearer to the front of turrets, so that battleships of later design are free from this defect. As gun platforms, which is the main purpose of the ship, the Oregon class has no superior, and even at this late date they would give a good account of themselves in action. In fact,

a good account of themselves in action. In fact-taking everything into consideration, it is only suf-prising that we built as good ships at that time. "I am of the opinion that if the whole situation could be known it would be seen that other nations have had and are still having their troubles in their shiphulding programmes."